

**New species in the genus *Stilicastenus* Coiffait  
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Astenina)  
27th contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae**

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**New species in the genus *Stilicastenus* Coiffait (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Astenina) 27th contribution to the knowledge of Styphylinae.** - *Stilicastenus* Coiffait, a distinctive genus in the subtribe Astenina, was hitherto known only by the female types of *S. fasciatus* Coiffait from Nepal. New taxa are here described from southern India, Ceylon, continental S.E. Asia and Borneo. The genus is remarkable for the great variation in the shape of the anterior margin of the labrum. Species exhibit four main types of labrum, each particular to a geographic area. The outline of the labrum of the type species thus cannot be used to define this genus.

**Key-words:** Coleoptera - Styphylinae - Paederinae - *Stilicastenus* - taxonomy.

A series of beetles which I collected in the Kathmandu Valley in February 1982, belonging to a distinctive genus that was as yet unknown to me, was readily identified from Coiffait's description as *Stilicastenus fasciatus* Coiff. The following month I collected another series in northern Thailand which obviously represented a new species of *Stilicastenus*. This species is remarkably similar to *S. fasciatus*, even in punctuation and colour pattern, differing only slightly in the outline of the forebody and in the shape of the ventral blade of the aedeagus. The new species left me perplexed however, because the labrum was distinctly lobed, whereas the anterior margin of the labrum of *Stilicastenus fasciatus* is evenly rounded, unnotched and unlobed.

Subsequently the collections of the Geneva Natural History Museum and the BMNH revealed further new species, all immediately recognisable as *Stilicastenus*, but showing yet more extreme variations in the shape of the labrum (Fig. 5). They are described below. A brief redescription of the genus is given, as well as a redescription of *S. fasciatus*, for the sake of comparisons with the new taxa.

**Stilicastenus** Coiffait

*Stilicastenus* COIFFAIT 1975: 172. Type species: *Stilicastenus fasciatus* Coiffait.

Fascies characteristic (Figs 1, 2), resembling *Rugilus (Eurystilicus) ceylanensis*, but body more depressed, pronotum broader, and smaller eyes equidistant from anterior and posterior margins of head. Punctuation of head and pronotum finely reticulate-umbilicate (much more finely than in most *Astenus*, *Stilicopsis* and *Dibelonetes*).

Prosternum entirely keeled; mesosternum not keeled; ventral surface of abdomen keeled at base between posterior coxae. Anterior and middle coxae connate, elongate.

Antennae long, slender, all antennomeres elongate, the last three equal or subequal in length, the last only slightly thicker than preceding two.

Labrum variable, the anterior margin either evenly rounded or more or less deeply lobed or toothed (Figs 1, 2), the lobes or teeth all on the same plane. Mandibles long, slender, devoid of protheca, built as in *Astenus*. Maxillae with short galea and lacinia, internally (distally) covered in dense fine pubescence; 1st segment of palpi 3 times as long as broad; 2nd segment about 5 times as long as broad; 3rd slightly shorter than 2nd; 4th minute, subulate. Mentum transverse. First segment of labial palpi 3 times as long as broad; 2nd a little shorter, furnished with a long black seta just before apex and external to the 4th segment which is subulate.

Anterior tibia with a rather deep concavity on inner face in basal half, furnished internally with a broad whitish ctenidium, externally with 3-4 fine black setae. Meso- and especially metatibia obliquely truncate apically. Tarsi simple, slender; tarsomere I almost as long as II and III together, longer than V. Fourth tarsomeres neither lobed nor thickened.

Aedeagus simple, the ventral blade fused to median lobe; lateral lobes not visible; parameres absent; internally devoid of sclerotised structures.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Stilicastenus*

- 1 (2) Labrum simple, the anterior margin evenly rounded, devoid of a median emargination (Fig. 1.1). Nepal, Sikkim ..... *fasciatus* Coiff.
- 2 (1) Labrum with a distinct median emargination and lateral lobes or teeth ..... 3
- 3 (10) Labrum quadri-sinuate, i.e. the median emargination feeble, the anterior margin on either side produced into two slight lobes (Figs 1.2-5). SE Asia: Meghalaya south to Thailand ..... 4
- 4 (5) Size (length ca 5 mm.) of *S. fasciatus*; outline of forebody: Fig. 1.2; colour of *S. fasciatus* (forma typica) or body entirely fuscous except yellow posterior margins of elytra (var. *niger* nov.). N. Thailand *siamensis* n. sp.
- 5 (4) Larger or smaller than *S. fasciatus*; colour as *fasciatus* or slightly darker, reddish-brown ..... 6
- 6 (7) Larger (ca. 5.4 mm.); anterior margins of pronotum concave (Fig. 1.3). N. Thailand ..... sp. A cf. *siamensis*
- 7 (6) Smaller (under 4.5 mm.) than *S. fasciatus* ..... 8

- 8 (9) Larger (ca. 4.3 mm.); Fore-body: Fig. 1.4. Naga Hills ..... sp. B cf. *siamensis*  
 9 (8) Smaller (3.2 mm.); Figs 1.5, 3.5, 4.5. Meghalaya ..... *minor* n. sp.  
 10 (3) Labrum with a single blunt or acute lobe on either side of median emargination (not bisinuate) of with four acute equal teeth ..... 11  
 11 (18) Labrum bi-lobed. S. India and Ceylon ..... 12  
 12 (13) Larger (5.4-6 mm.), very elongate sp.; pronotum subparallel-sided; Figs 2.9, 4.9. Ceylon ..... *elongatus* n. sp.  
 13 (12) Smaller (less than 5 mm.); pronotum trapezoidal ..... 14  
 14 (15) Micropterous, elytra as long as pronotum, shorter than head; labrum deeply emarginate, with more acute lobes (fig. 27). Ceylon .. *micropterus* n. sp.  
 15 (14) Macropterous, elytra much longer than pronotum, longer than head; emargination of labrum shallower, the lobes blunt ..... 16  
 16 (17) Punctuation of head and pronotum coarser, interstices of umbilicate-reticulate sculpture sharper, more prominent, tending to form longitudinal rugae on head; pronotum elongate. Figs 2.10, 3.10, 4.10. S. India ..... *tamul* n. sp.  
 17 (16) Punctuation of head and pronotum finer, interstices less prominent, not longitudinally confluent on head; pronotum as broad as long. Fig. 2.9. Ceylon ..... *sinhala* n. sp.  
 18 (11) Labrum with four equal acute teeth. Figs 2.6, 3.6, 4.6. Borneo ..... *borneensis* n. sp.

#### DESCRIPTIONS AND DATA

#### *Stilicasterus fasciatus* Coiffait

*Stilicasterus fasciatus* COIFFAIT, 1975: 172; COIFFAIT, 1982: 26.

In addition to the localities cited by Coiffait from around the Annapurna range, I can now record this species from a much wider range in central and eastern Nepal:

7 exx.: NEPAL, above Godavari, Kathmandu Valley, 13.III.1981 & 3.II.1982, G. de Rougemont (coll. m.); 2 exx.: E. NEPAL, Kosi Val. Induwa Khola 2100 m, 17.V.84, Löbl & Smetana (Mus. Geneva); 12 exx.: NEPAL: Taplejung Distr. SE Yamputhin 2000-1650 m. forest mainly *Alnus*, 26 & 30 Apr. 88, Martens & Schawaller; Taplejung Distr., Hellk in Tamur Valley, 2000 m, forest remnant, bushes, 17 May 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, S Mure, tree rich cult. land 1900-2100 m, 8 June 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, Chichila 1900-2000 m, *Quercus* forest, bushes, nr village, 18-20 June 88, Martens & Schawaller; Ilam Distr. betw. Ilam & Mai Pokhari 1600-2000 m, cult. land, trees, 9 April 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller; Ilam Distr., Gitang Khola Valley, *Alnus* forest along river, 1750 m, 11-13 April 1988, Martens & Schawaller (Mus. Stuttgart); 1 ex.: SIKKIM (in BMNH).

Length: 4.5-5.2 mm. Head and thorax rufous; basal half of elytra rufous, sometimes slightly paler than head and pronotum; third quarter of elytra occupied by an ill-defined transverse fuscous fascia, posterior quarter ochreous yellow; abdomen rufous, tergites V, VI and VIII, and sometimes IV fuscous; antennae, labrum and mandibles rufo-testaceous; palpi and legs testaceous. Variability: some specimens from eastern Nepal are slightly darker with more extensive elytral fascia and much reduced ochreous preapical area.

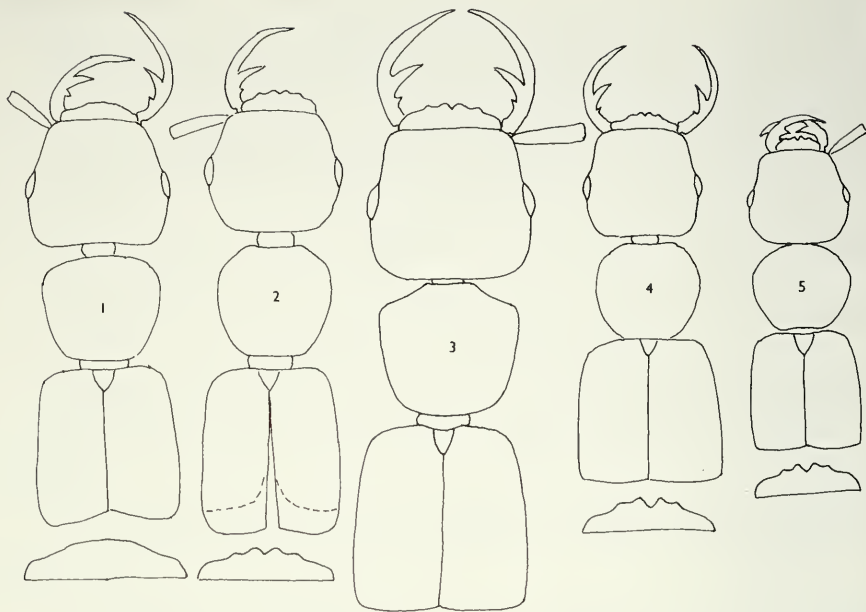


FIG. 1

Fore-body and labrum of species of *Stilicastenus* (to same scale, except 3 slightly larger), 1: *S. fasciatus* Coiff.; 2: *S. siamensis* n. sp.; 3: *S.* sp. A cf. *siamensis*; 4: *S.* sp. B cf. *siamensis*; 5: *S. minor* n. sp. Dotted line on 2 shows extent of ochreous apical area on elytra of *S. fasciatus* and *S. siamensis*.

Outline of fore-body: Fig. 1.1. Proportions: Length of head (excluding labrum): 65; breadth of head (including eyes): 76; antennomeres: I: 30; II: 8; III: 14; IV-V: 13; VI: 12.5; VII: 12; VIII: 11; IX-XI: 10; Antennomere I stout, cylindrical, about twice as thick as III-X, the latter all very elongate, sub-cylindrical, scarcely dilated apically. Length of pronotum: 60; breadth of pronotum: 75; length of elytron: 85; breadth of elytra: 80; metatibia: 60; metatarsomeres: I: 14; II: 6.5; III: 6; IV: 5; V: 12.

Punctuation of head and pronotum finely, isodiametrically, uniformly umbilicate-reticulate. Punctuation of elytra simple, diameter of punctures about equal to that of umbilicate punctures of pronotum, more widely spaced, interstices flattened, shiny, without microsculpture, tending to form transverse rugae in parts. Punctuation of abdomen very fine, moderately close, integument shiny; tergite VIII with a membranous apical fringe. Entire body surfaces with dense, short, erect pubescence.

Male: Sternite VII unmodified. Sternite VIII (Fig. 4.1) with a simple emargination. Aedeagus (Fig. 3.1) with basal blade apically truncate both in lateral and ventral views.

***Stilicastenus siamensis* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype, 1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀ Paratypes: THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon 2300 m. from dead leaves in stream gully, 15.III.1982, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont, 1 Paratype in Mus. Geneva). var. *niger* nov.: 1 ♂ & 3 ♀♀: Ibid. (coll. Rougemont, 1 in Mus. Geneva).

Length: ca. 5 mm. Proportions: Length of head: 68; breadth of head: 79; antennomeres: I: 30; II: 8; III: 16; IV: 13.5; V: 13; VI: 12; VII: 11; VIII: 10.5; IX-XI: 10; length of pronotum: 58; breadth of pronotum: 61; length of elytron: 88; breadth of elytra: 82; metatibia: 60; metatarsomeres: I: 15; II: 7; III: 6; IV: 5; V: 11. Outline of fore-body: Fig. 1.2.

Colour of *S. fasciatus*, except that only abdominal tergites VI and VIII are infusate, tergites IV and V concolorous with III. Scarcely distinguishable from *S. fasciatus* except for the shape of the labrum, with distinct median emargination, anterior margin bisinuate on either side, more strongly convergent temples, slightly longer elytra (somewhat variable in both species), slightly narrower emargination of male sternite VIII, and aedeagus: apex of basal blade acuminate, tip slightly recurved (Figs 3.2, 4.2). var. *niger* nov.: Body entirely pitchy black except for posterior 1/8th-1/4th of

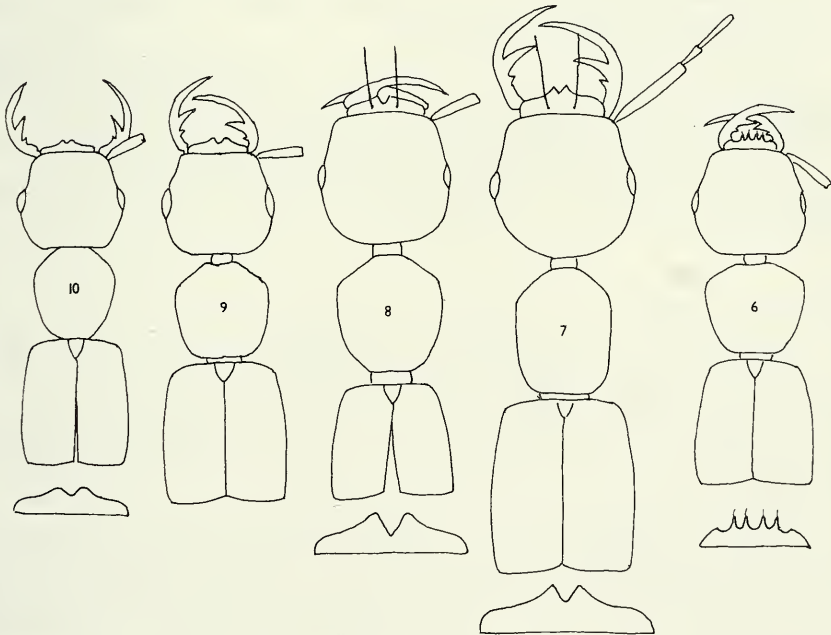


FIG. 2

Fore-body and labrum of species of *Stilicastenus* (to same scale). 6: *S. borneensis* n. sp.; 7: *S. elongatus* n. sp.; 8: *S. micropterus* n. sp.; 9: *S. sinhala* n. sp.; 10: *S. tamul* n. sp.

elytra which retain the light ochreous colour seen in typical form and in *S. fasciatus*. Legs, mouthparts and antennae as in typical form, but antennomeres II-X darkened in distal halves.

The marked difference in colour of these two forms appears to be constant, with no intermediary forms.

#### ***Stilicastenus* sp. A cf. *siamensis***

1 ♀: Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon, 2300 m, 15.III.1982, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont); 1 ♀: Ibid., 1650 m, 7.XI.1986, Burkhardt-Löbl (Mus. Geneva).

These specimens differ from *S. siamensis* n. sp. in larger size, shape of the pronotum, with concave anterior margins (less marked in Geneva Museum specimen), in darker elytra, without an evident transverse fascia, but only a few indistinct fuscous spots, and without ochreous posterior margins. Outline of fore-body: Fig. 1.3.

Without males it is impossible to decide whether they represent a new species or are merely an aberrant form of *S. siamensis*.

#### ***Stilicastenus* sp. B cf. *siamensis***

1 ♀: INDIA, assam Naga Hills nr Kohima, Mnt. Japvo 5000 ft., from rotten leaves, roots & wood, evergreen forest, 30.I.1952, T. Clay (BMNH).

This form is a little smaller than *S. siamensis* or *S. fasciatus*, the head is sub-quadrate, in that more similar to the latter, but the labrum is of the *siamensis* type. In colour it resembles the large form (sp. A) described above. Outline of fore-body: Fig. 1.4.

This specimen is not sufficiently well differentiated from *S. siamensis* n. sp. to risk describing it as new species without confirmation of its originality by the male sexual characters.

#### ***Stilicastenus minor* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype & 4 ♀♀ Paratypes: INDIA, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, Weloi 1700 m, 27.X.1978, Besuchet-Löbl (Mus. Geneva; 2 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

Length: 3.2-3.4 mm. Length of head: 52; breadth of head: 57; antennomeres: I: 22; II: 6.5; III-IV: 9; V-VI: 8; VII: 7.5; VIII: 7; IX-XI: 6; length of pronotum: 45; breadth of pronotum: 50; length of elytron: 61; breadth of elytra: 61; metatarsomeres: I: 9; II-IV: 4; V: 8.

Outline of fore-body: Fig. 1.5. Approximate facies of *S. fasciatus* and *S. siamensis*, but much smaller, with proportionately smaller (quadrate) elytra, and larger median emargination of labrum. Punctuation almost as coarse as in those species, therefore proportionately a little coarser. Colour darker, head dark reddish brown, almost fuscous, pronotum and elytra paler, rufous albeit darker than *S. fasciatus*; elytra with a broad, ill defined transverse fuscous fascia, posteriorly concolorous with anterior half, not ochreous yellow; abdomen with all tergites except VII more or less infuscate, or with tergites III & IV paler.

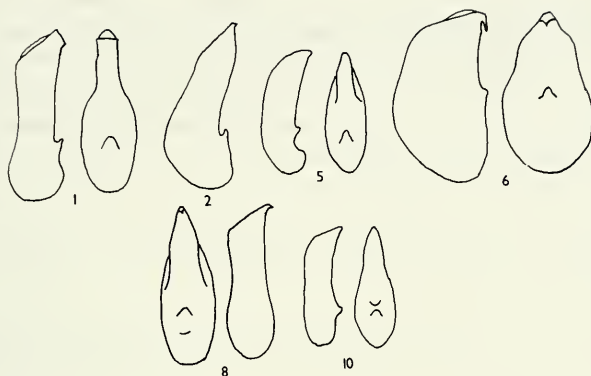


FIG. 3

Aedeagi of *Stilicastenus* species in lateral and ventral views: 1: *S. fasciatus* Coiff.; 2: *S. siamensis* n. sp.; 5: *S. minor* s. sp.; 6: *S. borneensis* n. sp.; 8: *S. micropterus* n. sp. 10: *S. tamil* n. sp.

Male: Sternite VIII: Fig. 4.5. Aedeagus (Fig. 3.5) with ventral blade lanceolate, reflexed at tip.

### *Stilicastenus borneensis* n. sp.

♂ Holotype, 1 ♂ & 4 ♀♀ Paratypes: Sarawak, 4th Division, Gunung Mulu National Park, alluvial forest litter, BM 1978 (BMNH, 1 Paratype in coll. Rougemont).

Length: ca. 4.2 mm Length of head: 65; breadth of head: 69; antennomeres: I: 30; II: 10; III: 13; IV: 12; V-VI: 11; VII-VIII: 10; IX: 9; X: 8; XI: 9. Length and breadth of pronotum: 57; length of elytron: 75; breadth of elytra: 73; metatarsomeres: I: 10; II: 6; III: 5; IV: 4.5; V: 9.

A little smaller than *S. fasciatus*, whole body more depressed; antennae more slender; pronotum narrower, sides more strongly convergent posteriorly. Punctuation of head and pronotum coarser, that of head tending to form longitudinal rugae. Colour of head and pronotum as in *S. fasciatus*, rufous; elytra rufous at base, gradually darkened to posterior margins; abdominal tergites all uniformly rufous. Outline of fore-body: Fig. 2.6.

Labrum (Fig. 2.6) quite different from all other species of *Stilicastenus*. Anterior margin is broadly excavate, inside excavation with four nearly equal acute teeth, each tooth bearing a single apical pale seta.

Male: Sternite VIII: Fig. 4.6. Aedeagus (Fig. 3.6) relatively large, median lobe very broad, apex of basal blade recurved to 180°.

### *Stilicastenus elongatus* n. sp.

♂ Holotype & 1 ♀ Paratype: CEYLON, Hakgala, 1700-1800 m, 28.I.70, Mussard, Besuchet, Löbl; 3 ♀♀ Paratypes: CEYLON, Nuwara Eliya, 1950 m, 29.I.70, Mussard, Besuchet, Löbl. (Mus. Geneva; 2 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

A distinctive species owing to its elongate habitus (Fig. 2.7) and very long antennae which almost reach the distal margins of elytra when reflexed.

Length: 5.5-6 mm. Head and pronotum pitchy black with obscure reddish patches; elytra obscure reddish-brown; abdomen pitchy black, the paratergites lighter; palpi and legs pale testaceous; labrum, mandibles and antennomeres I and II rufo-testaceous; antennomeres III-XI infuscate.

Length of head: 76; breadth of head: 79; antennomeres: I: 40; II: 10; III: 23; IV: 20; V: 20; VI: 19; VII: 18; VIII: 16; IX: 14; X: 13; XI: 14; Length of pronotum: 67; breadth of pronotum: 53; length of elytron: 92; breadth of elytra: 76; metatarsomeres: I: 16; II: 8; III: 7; IV: 5; V: 13.

Labrum (Fig. 2.7) bilobed, apices of lobes acute. Among normal sparse very fine setae born by labrum are a pair of exceedingly long (as long as antennomere I) ones inserted near base equidistant from each other and lateral margins of labrum.

Punctuation of head a little coarser than in *S. fasciatus*, closer and tending to form longitudinal rugae in anterior half, coarser and isodiametrical posteriorly; punctuation of pronotum similar to that of occipital area of head, markedly coarser than in *fasciatus*; punctuation of elytra coarser, deeper and sparser than in *S. fasciatus*. The sculpture of abdomen, unlike that of *S. fasciatus* and the other species described above, consists of coarse punctures, about equal in diameter but shallower than those of elytra.

Abdominal tergites III and IV with a median keel in basal half. Sternite VII with an apical membranous fringe.

Male: Sternite VIII: Fig. 4.7. The aedeagus of the only male was unfortunately lost before examination.

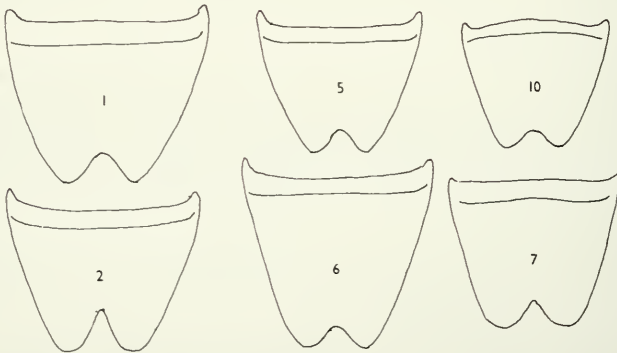


FIG. 4

Outline of male sternite VIII of *Stilicastenus* species: 1: *S. fasciatus* Coiff.; 2: *S. siamensis* n. sp.; 5: *S. minor* n. sp.; 6: *S. borneensis* n. sp.; 8: *S. elongatus* n. sp.; 10: *S. tamul* n. sp.



***Stilicastenus micropterus* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype, 3 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀ Paratypes: CEYLON, Hakgala, 1700-1800 m, 28.I.70, Mussard, Besuchet, Löbl (Mus. Geneva; 2 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

This species is also very distinctive by its facies (Fig. 2.8) with proportionately large head, punctuation, and short antennae.

Length: ca. 4.7 mm. Rufo-testaceous, the distal 3/4rs of elytra and abdominal tergite VI infuscate; palpi and legs pale testaceous; labrum, mandibles and antennae rufo-testaceous.

Length of head: 70; breadth of head: 72; antennomeres: I: 27; II: 7; III: 10; IV: 9.5; V: 8.5; VI-VII: 7; VIII: 6.5; IX: 6; X: 7; XI: 8. Last three antennomeres thickened, forming a loose club. Length of pronotum: 62; breadth of pronotum: 55; length and breadth of elytra: 60; metatarsomeres: I: 12; II: 6; III: 5; IV: 4; V: 11.

Labrum (Fig. 2.8) similar to that of *S. elongatus*, but apices of lobes somewhat blunter; furnished, as in *S. elongatus*, with a pair of exceedingly long (42) fine setae among other, shorter setae.

Punctuation of whole body coarser and sparser than that of any other species of *Stilicastenus* (a common trend, among other modifications, among montane, micropterous Staphylinidae). The punctuation of head remains umbilicate, but less dense, not reticulate, interstices flattened, very shiny; punctuation of elytra simple, comparable in density to that of head and pronotum; punctuation of abdomen coarse and sparse, as in *elongatus*.

Elytra small, trapezoidal, dorsal surface concavely depressed; wings atrophied, shorter than elytra. Abdominal tergites without a median keel. Sternite VII devoid of an apical membranous fringe.

Male: Sternite VIII shallowly emarginate. Adeagus: Fig. 3.8.

It is interesting that *S. micropterus* n. sp. and *S. elongatus* n. sp., which are evidently closely related (synapomorphies: the shape of labrum, the presence of a pair of very long setae on the labrum, the coarse abdominal punctuation), exhibit opposite extremes of certain proportions within the genus, the one micropterous and with the shortest antennae, the other with the longest elytra and antennae, and that both species occur in the same locality.

***Stilicastenus sinhala* n. sp.**

Holotype: CEYLON, S. Mululla 750 m, 4.II.70, Mussard, Besuchet, Löbl (Mus. Geneva). (Sex unknown: the holotype lacks abdominal urites VIII-X).

Length: ca. 3.8 mm. Length of head: 52; breadth of head: 60; antennomeres: I: 25; II: 7; III: 9.5; IV: 10; V: 9; VI-VII: 8; VIII: 7; IX-X: 6; XI: 7; length and breadth of pronotum: 48; length of elytron: 70; breadth of elytra: 60; metatarsomeres: I: 9.5; II: 5; III: 4; IV: 3; V: 9.

Approximate facies of *S. fasciatus* (cf. Figs 1.1, 2.9) but smaller, the temples convergent posteriorly, comparable to *S. siamensis*, and anterior margin of labrum quite different, bilobed as in other south Indian and Ceylanese species. The labrum bears a pair of long very fine setae comparable to but shorter than those of the two Ceylanese species described above.

Colour of head and pronotum as in *S. fasciatus* (but the specimen is somewhat immature; the species may typically be darker, like the following new species, *S. tamul*). Elytra with a broader fascia, the posterior margins narrowly, the postero-lateral angles more broadly pale testaceous; abdomen entirely rufous like head and pronotum.

Punctuation of head, pronotum and elytra comparable to that of *S. fasciatus*, comensurately finer, but punctuation of abdominal tergites, especially tergites III-V coarse, as in other south Indian and Ceylanese species.

Male sexual characters unknown.

This species most closely resembles the following new species, *S. tamul*.



FIG. 5

Distribution pattern and possible evolution of *Stilicastenus* species according to type of labrum. 1: *S. fasciatus* Coiff.; 2: *S. siamensis* n. sp., sp. A, sp. B, *S. minor* n. sp.; 3: *S. borneensis* n. sp.; 4: *S. elongatus* n. sp., *S. micropterus* n. sp., *S. tamul* n. sp., *S. sinhala* n. sp.

### *Stilicastenus tamul* n. sp.

♂ Holotype and 1 ♀ Paratype: India, Madras, Anaimalai H. 18 km N. de Valparai, 1650 m, 18.XI.72, Besuchet, Löbl, Mussard. (coll. Mus. Geneva; Paratype in coll. Rougemont).

Length: ca. 3.6 mm. Length of head: 51; breadth of head: 57; antennomeres: I: 24; II: 6.5; III: 9.5; IV-V: 9; VI: 8; VII: 7.5; VIII: 7; IX: 6; X: 5.5; XI: 6; length of pronotum: 50; breadth of pronotum: 43; length of elytron: 67; breadth of elytra: 59; metatarsi: I: 9; II: 5; III: 4; IV: 3; V: 8.5.

This new species is close to *S. sinhala* n. sp., differing in its slightly lesser size (cf. Figs 2.9, 2.10), less transverse head, narrower (elongate) pronotum, darker colour (but see description of *S. sinhala*, above) and in coarser punctuation of head and

pronotum, interstices of umbilicate-reticulate sculpture sharper, more prominent, tending to form longitudinal rugae on head.

The whole body, including mandibles, antennae and legs, darker than in *S. fasciatus*, more or less infusate, the broader elytral fascia less well defined, and only abdominal tergite VI is perceptibly darker than the rest of abdomen.

The labrum is bilobed, as in *S. sinhala*, the apices of lobes more rounded and less prominent than in the larger Ceylanese species *S. micropterus* and *S. elongatus*, and as in those species bears a pair of exceedingly long fine setae (length: 13, or about 2/3rds the length of mandibles).

Male: Abdominal sternite VIII: Fig. 4.10 aedeagus: Fig. 3.10.

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